

## THOMPSON REELECTED AS MAYOR OF CHICAGO AFTER BITTER FIGHT

More Than 700,000 Votes  
Cast as Climax to Excit-  
ing Campaign.

PLURALITY NEAR 15,000

Democratic Opponent Runs  
Second, While Socialist  
Makes Bad Showing.

WETS SCORE BIG VICTORY

Prohibitionists, in First Test,  
Defeated by More Than  
Five to One.

Special Dispatch to The Sun.

CHICAGO, April 1.—Mayor William Hale Thompson, Republican, was re-elected in to-day's Mayoralty contest by a plurality estimated at 15,000.

Robert M. Sweitzer, Democratic nominee, ran second, giving Thompson the hardest battle of his political career. State Attorney MacKay Hoynes, Independent, was third. With complete returns from 1,900 precincts out of 2,115 Thompson's plurality was 9,372.

A proposition placed upon the ballot to close the saloons May 1 was overwhelmingly defeated. Chicago voted wet by 5 to 1, a majority of the women voters joining the liquor element. The wets waged their campaign under the slogan "Let Congress hear your protest against prohibition" in the belief that if they could win a decisive victory it would be used as the basis for other campaigns throughout the country both local and national.

The dry forces put no organization in the field, announcing it was unnecessary, because of the nearness of national prohibition.

An unprecedented order credited to Mayor Thompson and issued by Chief of Police Garrity directed that unofficial police returns which in each election are compiled for the benefit of newspapers and the public be held up until he had become "measurably assured" who had been elected. An hour after it had been promulgated the order was rescinded upon the order of County Judge Seely.

Fight Bitterly Waged.

Mayor Thompson was fought bitterly by his opponents, who charged him with failure to support the war programme of the United States, with extravagance in office and with manipulation of the school board for political purposes.

He answered these charges by claiming his war record showed him to be thoroughly American and fulfilling the wishes of a majority of the people of the city, that his financial conditions had enabled him to promote his political advancement.

Six of Chicago's leading newspapers opposed his reelection.

Mr. Sweitzer, with full endorsement of the Democratic organization, looked to the war record of the Democratic party and promised consideration for returning soldiers, economy and efficiency in the administration of municipal affairs, elimination of graft and reorganization of the police force.

Labor Party Shows Strength.

Mr. Hoynes stood on his record as State Attorney, containing the city required a non-partisan administration for the reconstruction period following the war. He promised reforms in the various departments.

John Fitzpatrick, candidate for the newly organized Labor party, was conceded to have polled a heavier vote than anticipated. He issued a statement tonight declaring "the Labor party has established itself and has come to stay."

He stated the heavy vote polled will enable the new party to "proceed" to the State convention at Springfield April 10, where the foundation of the State Labor party in Illinois will be laid.

He concluded his statement by announcing "we have started on a fight for freedom for the workers not only of Chicago and Illinois but of the United States—and we are on our way."

Mayor Thompson issued the following statement after the result was determined:

"The Republican victory in Chicago is a proclamation to the country that our people have turned unmistakably to the Republican party for their delivery from the ills and burdens of national Democratic misrule. It was a vote of confidence in the Republican party."

Thompson's plurality four years ago over Sweitzer, who also opposed him then, was 147,000.

MILWAUKEE VOTERS

THRASH SOCIALISTS

"Berlin of America" Goes 2

to 1 for Loyalty.

Special Dispatch to The Sun.

MILWAUKEE, April 1.—Milwaukee socialism, on an issue of loyal Americanism, suffered its most severe beating that the party has received since it became a real political factor in the State.

Every candidate for school and judicial office was beaten by 2 to 1 or worse. The ratio was the same whether in the judicial campaign, where men only could vote, or in the school election, where the women voted with the men.

The clear-cut issue of loyalty to America was drawn with the socialist pledge to reinstate German in the schools, and this city, known as the Berlin of America, repudiated Germanism and socialism with the heaviest vote ever cast.

The Socialists need four of their five candidates to give them control of the schools. They did not elect one.

One of the most striking features of the municipal election to-day was the outstanding of women voters. The number that voted was never equaled

London to Paris in

80 Minutes by Air

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun from the London Times Service.

PARIS, April 1.—It is announced that a De Havilland airplane last Friday flew from London to Paris, 250 miles, in 80 minutes, establishing a new air record.

## PLOT TO SEIZE ARSENAL FOILED

U. S. Agents Arrest Twelve  
Anarchists for Trying to  
Start Revolution.

PITTSBURG IS THE SCENE

Black Flag Was to Fly and  
Labor Parade Be Turned  
Into Bolshevik Army.

Special Dispatch to The Sun.

PITTSBURG, April 1.—That Pittsburgh was on the verge of being the scene of a revolution and that preparations were being made for the seizure of the United States arsenal, in the Lawrenceville district, was disclosed this evening when William Wycias, 30, of the East End, alleged anarchist and Bolshevik leader, was arrested by Edgar K. Speer, head of the local Department of Justice office. Wycias is in jail on a charge of seditious conspiracy.

In addition to the arrest of Wycias Federal agents have rounded up eleven alleged anarchists in and near Pittsburgh within the last twenty-four hours. Deportation of the prisoners may follow the submission to the immigration authorities in Washington of documents and printed propaganda found in the possession of the accused.

It was planned, the authorities say, to display the black flag of anarchy, surrounded by a guard of men armed with automatic pistols to resist police interference during a parade and street demonstration to-day in Monessen and Charleroi. Originally planned by labor unions as an ordinary parade, the demonstration was to have been taken over by Bolsheviks, according to the Federal agents. The suspects were nabbed in Pittsburgh, Monessen, Bentleyville, Donora and several other towns.

Special Agent Speer declared that the plans of Wycias and his followers were to seize the arsenal and equip themselves with munitions in preparation to starting a general labor strike and revolutionary flag, which contained the following inscription in Russian: "Bread and freedom to the people; death to the tyrants."

Following the arrest of Wycias, Federal agents confiscated a supposed anarchist flag, which contained the following inscription in Russian: "Bread and freedom to the people; death to the tyrants."

WATERSON QUILTS

"COURIER-JOURNAL"

Differs With Paper's Policy

on League of Nations.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 1.—The Louisville Courier-Journal to-night announced that Henry Waterson, the newspaper's editor since 1908 and editor emeritus since last August had tendered his resignation. Mr. Waterson recently passed his seventy-ninth birthday.

The newspaper said the editor's action was partly due to his variance with the Courier-Journal's official on the proposed League of Nations, he, the paper says, being against the proposals, while the officials favor the league.

Soon after Col. Waterson returned from Europe in 1907 he was asked by the Louisville Journal Company to take entire charge of its paper. He accepted the proposal, a block of stock was made over to him, and he assumed control in the spring of 1908.

Six months later, in conjunction with W. N. Haldean, the proprietor of the Courier, he was successful in bringing about a combination of the two papers on equal terms. They secretly purchased the Louisville Democrat, a journal of almost national reputation. Sunday morning, November 8, 1908, the Courier-Journal was born.

The first issue, it had the Associated Press service and controlled the local journalistic field. Col. Waterson was editor in chief and Mr. Haldean the business manager.

The national reputation which the Courier-Journal attained has been due to Col. Waterson's brilliancy upon the editorial page.

PARIS HAS APRIL FOOL JOKE.

Rumors of Peace Treaty Being

Signed Is Spread.

PARIS, April 1.—Somebody started a story this morning that Col. E. M. House had announced that the peace treaty had been signed. The report rapidly spread all over Paris and the telephone wires to the American headquarters in the Hotel de Crillon became hot with inquiries as to the truth of the rumor.

It did not take long, however, for the rumor to be refuted. The character of the report when they were reminded that to-day was April 1.

If you can save money

you can invest while you save.

Ask for particulars of

Participating Plans.

John M. & Co., 61 Broadway, N.Y.

## WAR OF LABOR NOW SWEEPING OVER GERMANY

Troops Sent to Ruhr to Pro-  
tect Plants From  
Terrorists.

ESSEN MINERS STRIKE

Declare They Will Fight to  
Establish Soviet Gov-  
ernment.

RIOTING AT FRANKFORT

Crowds Release Criminals and  
Fire Police Station—  
Coal Crisis Near.

BERLIN, via Copenhagen, April 1.—The Government has decided to proclaim a state of siege in the Ruhr industrial district. Troops are advancing to this region to protect the plants and their workers from the terrorists.

Although the authorities claimed to-day that it was untrue that preponderant numbers of miners had joined the "miners' union," experts admitted that the situation was fairly serious. Throughout the Ruhr district the workmen are willing to work, but are powerless in the face of the Spartacists and have joined in their demands for a 50 per cent. increase in wages and 875 bonus. The Bochum miners are striking because the mine owners refuse to pay them the same wages for a six hour day as for a seven and one-half hour day.

The National Zeitung asserts that Richard Mueller and two other members of the German Executive Council visited Judge Weismann, who ordered the arrest of Ernst Daumig, president of the executive committee of the Soldiers' and Workers' Council, at upon Bela Kun, who is the Foreign Minister and the real Bolshevik leader in Hungary, took this drastic step chiefly to prove his loyalty to Lenin's principles and his intention of marching with the Russian radical leader.

Regarding reports that disturbances of large proportions are likely to break out suddenly in Berlin, the Lokale Anzeiger learns from a representative of the Government that any such movement will be suppressed with ruthless severity.

A tendency among some bourgeois elements to lean toward the Spartacist movement, the newspaper adds, has been frequently observed in recent days.

LONDON, April 1.—Serious rioting occurred Monday at Frankfurt-on-Main, according to a Central News despatch from Amsterdam. Crowds attacked the police station, released the prisoners and set fire to the building, but order was eventually restored.

Increasingly, the released were numerous criminals, and during the evening shops were plundered and there was shooting in various parts of the city.

According to advices received here the new and old courts of justice were stormed and the records and furniture were thrown into the street and burned. The riot started through the arrest of a woman, but the real cause, it is believed, was the shortage of food in Frankfurt.

Essen Miners Vote to Strike.

By the Associated Press.

ESSEN, March 31 (delayed).—Delegates from the "revolutionary" miners, representing 195 mines, have voted at a meeting here to begin a general strike to-morrow (April 1) and not to take up work until their demands are fully complied with. The vote was 467 to 3.

The miners' demands include the immediate introduction of a six hour day, including the time spent in entering and leaving the mines; a 25 per cent. increase in wages; recognition of the council system; the immediate release of political prisoners; the immediate creation of a revolutionary workers' militia; the immediate dissolution of the existing volunteer corps; the disarmament of the police in the mining districts; and payment by the nation for the days the miners have been on strike.

The miners sent a message to the governing council at Budapest containing brotherly greetings and the declaration that they were inspired by the victory of their Hungarian comrades over "the accused class," and adjuring them not to rest until they had overcome all their enemies.

The Essen miners further announced that they would fight shoulder to shoulder with their Hungarian and Russian brothers, and by their power to compel the establishment of a Socialist Soviet government, in the conviction that they could break the yoke upon the proletariat of all countries.

The miners adopted the title "General Miners' Union." All the old organizations have been disbanded.

The decision of the revolutionary miners to strike spells almost certain stoppage of work, since they are in the strong majority in the Ruhr district and have been trouble makers from the start. They were the first to demand the socialization of mines in Russia.

A statement has been issued from official sources on the coal production. There was a reduction in January of 35 per cent. below the October figures and a six hour day, it is pointed out, would result in a further reduction of about one-third. With such a diminution in the coal supply, Germany could only furnish sufficient coal for her own needs. Every household would thus feel the effects of the shortage and German competition in world trade would be damaged severely.

## HUNGARY BANKS SEIZED ON HINT GIVEN BY LENINE

Bela Kun Takes Drastic  
Step to Prove Loyalty  
to Leader.

DUTCH FEAR BIG LOSS

Allied Troops Landed at  
Constanza Black Sea  
Port, Say Reports.

BUDAPEST REDS ANXIOUS

New Rulers Say They Are  
Raising Army Merely to  
Maintain Order.

By KARL H. von WIEGAND.

Staff Correspondent of The Sun.

THE HAGUE, April 1.—There is much disquiet in Dutch financial circles over the receipt of private advices from Budapest that the new Soviet Government of Hungary has followed the example of Lenin in Russia and taken possession of all the banks, sequestered all moneys and securities in the name of the State and removed the heads of the banks, replacing them with Communist leaders.

The withdrawal of deposits is prohibited on the ground that all moneys now are national property.

This action, according to information here and in Amsterdam, includes also such banks as have foreign capital. As Holland has some interests in Hungarian banks, this movement has caused uneasiness.

It appears that Lenin, through his representative, complained that the Hungarian Soviet still was too socialist rather than communist, whereupon Bela Kun, who is the Foreign Minister and the real Bolshevik leader in Hungary, took this drastic step chiefly to prove his loyalty to Lenin's principles and his intention of marching with the Russian radical leader.

ALLIED TROOPS ON

MARCH TO HUNGARY

New Rulers at Budapest

Anxious for Peace.

LONDON, April 1.—It is reported from Bucharest that Entente troops are being landed at Constanza, on the Black Sea coast, on their way to Hungary, according to a Copenhagen despatch to the Central News to-day.

Constanza is a Rumanian port on the Black Sea. It is approximately 100 miles east of Bucharest, to which it has direct rail connection. From Bucharest the distance to the Hungarian border is practically 100 miles. The distance between Constanza and Budapest is estimated at 300 miles.

PARIS, April 1.—Reports received from Budapest by the American peace delegation indicate that the new rulers of Hungary are giving assurances that they are anxious for peace on all fronts and that the new army they are creating is directed toward the maintenance of order and not for purposes of aggression.

The Hungarian officials are attempting to draw a distinction between communism, which they say they are trying to practice, and Bolshevism. They declare they are not copying the Russian programme, but are forming distinctly different policies.

Documents in possession of the French and Rumanian governments, the newspapers say, prove that the advent of the Communist regime in Hungary was due in a great part to a manoeuvre of Count Karolyi in collaboration with the German Government. The move was aimed directly at the Allied Powers, it is added.

Reports to the French Foreign Office indicate that the delivery of the Saar Valley to France would create a new Alsace-Lorraine, it is replied: "Already the Germans are talking about getting back Alsace and Lorraine, to which none of the Allies denies our right. The French already is talking of revenge."

There is much confusion and difference of opinion in the newspapers as to the delivery of the Saar Valley to France. Some assert that it is merely military neutralization; others declare it is an autonomous state, while still others speak of the Saar as a free zone.

The whole atmosphere is full of uncertainty and anxiety, which accounts in a large measure for the demands that the French and British should not extend so far as to make a decision of some kind. These demands have been more frequent and more outspoken in the last few days than at any previous time.

DANIELS TO VISIT

BASES IN ITALY

Secretary Pleased at Work in

Taking German Ships.

By the Associated Press.

VIENNA, April 1.—A report received here from Prague, Bohemia, says that a mission consisting of three officers of the Czech-Slovak Ministry of War was passing to form War Councils everywhere and to begin a struggle for dictatorship by the proletariat.

PRAGUE, March 30 (delayed).—The Communists have set up a reign of terror in Budapest, according to M. Kyn, a member of the Czech-Slovak Ministry of War, who returned here to-day. The stocks of food in the Hungarian capital are sufficient for only ten days and only 100 head of cattle are coming into the city daily instead of the normal 3,000. Famine is feared, while the coal situation also is grave.

The population of Budapest, M. Kyn adds, hopes for intervention by the Allies.

DUBLIN HEARS FROM WILSON.

Sends Regrets for Not Being Able

to Visit City.

By the Associated Press.

DUBLIN, April 1.—The Lord Mayor has received a message from President Wilson, expressing regret that the constant pressure of engagements had prevented him from accepting the Lord Mayor's invitation to visit Dublin and receive the freedom of the city.

## PROGRESS IS MADE TOWARD PEACE; REPARATION TO BE INDETERMINATE; SAAR DISPUTE NEARING SETTLEMENT

### WILSON STAND ALARMS FRENCH

Tendency to Temper Terms  
for Germans Stirs Press  
and Public.

REPARATION DEMANDED

Adequate Indemnities and  
Strong Eastern Frontier Are  
Believed Imperilled.

Wilson Bars American

Forces From East Front

LONDON, April 1.—President

Wilson has informed other members of the Peace Conference that no American soldiers should be sent to any trouble in eastern or southeastern Europe, a Central News despatch from Paris says.

Special Wireless Dispatch to The Sun.

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PARIS, April 1.—General alarm among the French public and in the newspapers over the possibility that France may emerge from the Peace Conference practically empty handed, compared with her expectations and what are confidently asserted to be her rights, has become acute in the last few days and is being manifested in many ways.

Great uneasiness has been caused by rumors that the British and Americans are opposing French interests upon two all important points now under discussion by the Council of Four—reparation and the eastern frontier of France.

The feeling of suspense has been increased greatly by the fact that the French people are obliged for the most part to grope in the dark for real news of what the Council of Four does in its closed sessions. This is one reason for some of the recent criticism in the Chamber of Deputies.

The Peace Conference now has entered into the most important stage for France, as these two questions are those which concern France most closely as regards her future. Upon reparation depends the reconstruction of France and the regaining of her commercial position.

Some are even pessimistic enough to say that without large indemnities France cannot hope to compete on fair terms with the remainder of the world. Upon the other problem, the determination of the eastern frontier of France, many are convinced depends France's safety from future attack.

The newspapers of Paris have published a number of outspoken articles upon the subject and there is no doubt that the tendency of President Wilson, seconded by various members of the American delegation, to temper the wind for Germany is attracting special attention now, while to many Frenchmen the American willingness to feed Germany with food prices in France, notably in Paris, are soaring does not seem to be explained adequately by a desire to curb Bolshevism.

To the criticism of Premier Lloyd George that the delivery of the Saar Valley to France would create a new Alsace-Lorraine, it is replied: "Already the Germans are talking about getting back Alsace and Lorraine, to which none of the Allies denies our right. The French already is talking of revenge."

There is much confusion and difference of opinion in the newspapers as to the delivery of the Saar Valley to France. Some assert that it is merely military neutralization; others declare it is an autonomous state, while still others speak of the Saar as a free zone.

The whole atmosphere is full of uncertainty and anxiety, which accounts in a large measure for the demands that the French and British should not extend so far as to make a decision of some kind. These demands have been more frequent and more outspoken in the last few days than at any previous time.

WILHELM'S PICTURE

BARRED IN SCHOOLS

Regarded as Propaganda

Against New Conditions.

By the Associated Press.

HEILIG, March 31 (delayed).—All the Prussian district and provincial school authorities have been notified by Herr Haensch, Minister of Religion and Education, that pictures of former Emperor William and the former Crown Prince no longer may be hung in the schoolrooms.

The order originates from an incident in an East Prussian school where the teacher and school authorities have been notified by Herr Haensch, Minister of Religion and Education, that pictures of former Emperor William and the former Crown Prince no longer may be hung in the schoolrooms.

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In his order, Herr Haensch said that the Government did not intend to be iconoclastic, but must insist that the schools shall not be used directly or indirectly for propaganda against new state conditions. Such propaganda, he added, is contained in the display of pictures and busts of the former Emperor and his oldest son. He says that the new Government, from the beginning, repudiated the practice of persecuting officials and teachers for their political beliefs, and declared that he would proceed against every case of political harassment coming to his attention.

The Socialist Vorwaerts greets the order warmly and suggests that it be extended so that all likenesses of the former Emperor be removed, especially where no technical difficulties are involved. The paper says it is a good sign that teachers now have the right of direct complaint to the Minister and declares that countless teachers will again breathe more freely.

HAUTSHEER, FALLEN & CO., Members

N. Y. Stock Exchange, 11 Broadway, N.Y.

### WILSON GIVES WARNING TO FORCE QUICK PEACE

President Tells Council That Action Must Come  
Swiftly—No One Nation to  
Blame.

By the Associated Press.

PARIS, April 1.—What was construed as a warning that the world could not long countenance further delay in the adjustment of peace was delivered to the allied Premiers and military representatives of the associated Powers by President Wilson yesterday.

It is learned that at a late hour on Monday he arose during the conference taking place in Premier Clemenceau's room at the French War Office and solemnly assured the conferees of his belief that they would do all in their power to bring together the loose ends in the debate in an effort to unite on peace terms upon which a treaty might be presented to Germany.

It is understood that the President pointed out frankly the delays that had occurred in the work of peace making. He declared that the world was awaiting the conclusion of the task of the conferees and that it had a right to expect early results.

The President's appeal for an expedited effort followed a long session in which there had been more than the usual oratory. It came at the close of a day when financial experts had been called before the President and the Premiers. They had explained the different points of view that had arisen during the consideration of the question of reparation.

Military experts likewise had been consulted at length regarding the disposition of the Saar Valley, the left bank of the Rhine, the problem of Danzig and other questions in which strategic issues were involved.

President Wilson explained that he was willing to accept his share of the responsibility for the Peace Conference delays. He was careful to point out that the slowness of the negotiations was not due to any single country or its representatives. He declared emphatically, however, that the time for talk was virtually finished and that now was the time to show results.

ROOT'S POINTS

IMPRESS PARIS

American Specialist on League

Says All Six Are Ac-

ceptable.

IN THE COVENANT NOW?

Amendments Already Made

Are Thought to Cover His

Suggestions.

By the Associated Press.

PARIS, April 1.—Commenting on the six amendments to the covenant of the League of Nations suggested by Elihu Root, it was stated to-day by one of the legal specialists associated with the American Peace Conference delegation that he believed all the amendments were acceptable to the American delegation.

The suggestion that the American representatives sign the covenant with the reservation that the United States should not relinquish its traditional attitude toward purely American questions is apparently regarded with considerable favor in American official